225.105 Evaluating offers.

Use the following procedures instead of those in FAR 25.105. These procedures do not apply to acquisitions of information technology end products in Federal Supply Group 70 or 74 that are subject to the Trade Agreements Act.

- (1) Treat offers of eligible end products under acquisitions subject to the Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA as if they were qualifying country offers. As used in this section, the term "non-qualifying country offer" may also apply to an offer that is not an eligible offer under a trade agreement (see Example 4 in Table 25-1, Evaluation).
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this section, evaluate offers by adding a 50 percent factor to the price (including duty) of each nonqualifying country offer (see Example 1 in Table 25-1, Evaluation).
- (i) Nonqualifying country offers include duty in the offered price. When applying the factor, evaluate based on the inclusion of duty, whether or not duty is to be exempted. If award is made on the nonqualifying country offer and duty is to be exempted through inclusion of the clause at FAR 52.225–10, Duty-Free Entry, award at the offered price minus the amount of duty identified in the provision at 252.225–7003, Information for Duty-Free Entry Evaluation. See Example 1, Alternate II, in Table 25–1, Evaluation.
- (ii) When a nonqualifying country offer includes more than one line item, apply the 50 percent factor—
 - (A) On an item-by-item basis; or
- (B) On a group of items, if the solicitation specifically provides for award on a group basis.
- (3) When application of the factor would not result in the award of a domestic end product, i.e., when no domestic offers are received (see Example 3 of Table 25-1, Evaluation) or when a qualifying country offer is lower than the domestic offer (see Example 2 of Table 25-1, Evaluation), evaluate non-qualifying country offers without the 50 percent factor.
- (i) If duty is to be exempted through inclusion of the clause at FAR 52.225-10, Duty-Free Entry, evaluate the non-qualifying country offer exclusive of duty by reducing the offered price by

the amount of duty identified in the clause at 252.225-7003, Information for Duty-Free Entry Evaluation (see Examples 2 and 3, Alternate II, of Table 25-1, Evaluation). If award is made on the nonqualifying country offer, award at the offered price minus duty.

- (ii) If duty is not to be exempted, evaluate the nonqualifying country offer inclusive of duty. (See Examples 2 and 3, Alternate I, of Table 25–1, Evaluation.)
- (4) If these evaluation procedures result in a tie between a nonqualifying country offer and a domestic offer, make award on the domestic offer.
- (5)(i) There are two tests that must be met to determine whether a manufactured item is a domestic end product—
- (A) The end product must have been manufactured in the United States; and
- (B) The cost of its U.S. and qualifying country components must exceed 50 percent of the cost of all of its components. This test is applied to end products only, and not to individual components.
- (ii) Because of the component test, the definition of "domestic end product" is more restrictive than the definition for—
- (A) "U.S. made end product" under trade agreements;
- (B) "Domestically produced or manufactured products" under small business set-asides or small business reservations; and
- (C) Products of small businesses under FAR part 19.
- (iii) If an offer is for a "U.S. made end product," "domestically produced end product," or the product of a small business, but is not a "domestic end product" as defined in the clause at 252.225-7001, Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program, treat the offer as a nonqualifying country offer. (See Example 4 of Table 25-1, Evaluation.)

TABLE 25-1, EVALUATION

Example 1

Alternate I: Duty Not Exempted for Nonqualifying Country Offers: Nonqualifying Country Offer (including \$100 duty)—\$6,000 Domestic Offer—\$8,900

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Qualifying Country Offer—\$9,100

Award on Domestic Offer. The 50% evaluation factor is added to the nonqualifying country offer, inclusive of duty, yielding an evaluated price of \$9,000.

Alternate ÎI: Duty Exempted:

Nonqualifying Country Offer (including \$1,000 duty)—\$600,000

Domestic Offer-\$910.000

Qualifying Country Offer—\$920,000

Award on Nonqualifying Country Offer. The addition of the evaluation factor yields an evaluated price of \$900,000. Since duty is being exempted for nonqualifying country offers, the duty is subtracted from the offered price which is awarded at \$599,000.

Example 2

Alternate I: Duty Not Exempted for Nonqualifying Country Offers:

Nonqualifying Country Offer (including \$100 duty)—\$6,000

Domestic Offer—\$8,500

Qualifying Country Offer-\$7,800

Award on Nonqualifying Country Offer. Since the qualifying country offer is lower than the domestic offer, the nonqualifying country offer is evaluated without the factor. Since duty is not being exempted for nonqualifying country offers, the offer is evaluated and award is made at the price inclusive of duty (\$6,000).

Alternate II: Duty Exempted:

Nonqualifying Country Offer (including

\$1,000 duty)—\$880,500

Domestic Offer-\$950,000

Qualifying Country Offer-\$880,000

Award on Nonqualifying Country Offer. Again, the qualifying country offer is lower than the domestic offer. The nonqualifying country offer is, therefore, evaluated without the factor. Since duty is being exempted for nonqualifying country offers, the duty identified by the offeror is subtracted from the offered price, which is evaluated and awarded at \$879,500.

Example 3

Alternate I: Duty Not Exempted for Nonqualifying Country Offers:

Nonqualifying Country Offer (including \$150 duty)—\$9,600

Qualifying Country Offer-\$9,500

Award on Qualifying Country Offer. Since no domestic offers are received, the nonqualifying country offer is evaluated without the evaluation factor. Since duty is not being exempted and would be paid by the Government, the nonqualifying country offer is evaluated inclusive of duty

Alternate II: Duty Exempted:

Nonqualifying Country \$1,000 duty)—\$880,500 Offer (including

Qualifying Country Offer—\$880,000

Award on Nonqualifying Country Offer. Since no domestic offers are received, the

nonqualifying country offer is evaluated without the evaluation factor. Since duty is being exempted, duty is subtracted from the nonqualifying country offer, which is evaluated and awarded at \$879,500.

Example 4

Alternate I:

Offer of U.S. Made End Product which is not a Domestic Offer-\$800,000

Domestic Offer-\$820,000

Eligible Product—\$830,000

Award on Domestic End Product. U.S. made end products which are not also domestic end products are evaluated the same as nonqualifying country end products. Adding the 50% evaluation factor yields an evaluated price of \$1,200,000. Alternate II:

Offer of U.S. Made End Product which is not a Domestic Offer—\$800,000

Eligible Product—\$820,000

Domestic Offer—\$830,000

Award on U.S. Made End Product. Adding the 50% evaluation factor to the U.S. made end product would not result in the award of a domestic end product since the eligible product, which is evaluated the same as a qualifying country offer, is lower. All offers are evaluated without the factor.

[56 FR 36367, July 31, 1991, as amended at 59 FR 1289, Jan. 10, 1994; 63 FR 11531, Mar. 9, 1998; 64 FR 2598, Jan. 15, 1999]

225.107 Acquisition from or through other Government agencies.

Contracting activities must apply the evaluation procedures in 225.105 when using Federal supply schedules.

225.108 Excepted articles, materials, and supplies.

(a)(i)DoD has determined that the articles, materials, and supplies listed in FAR 25.108(d)(1) and in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, when purchased as end items or components, are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the . United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. Regard these items or components as being of domestic origin when incorporated in-

(A) An end product or construction material manufactured in the United States; or

(B) A qualifying country end product or construction material. (For construction material, see FAR 25.2.)

(ii) Scrap is domestic in origin if generated in, collected in, and prepared for processing in the United States.